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VOL. I NO. 55

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BLUNT U.S. WARNING TO ALLIED POWERS IN GERMANY

German Socialist Unity Party Faces Disaster

Berlin, Nov. 30. The Socialist Unity Party in Berlin was to-day facing a first class crisis with the imminent breakaway of a large group of its leaders to the Social-Democratic Party, according to a high executive of the Unity Party.

The split, which will probably include some members of the newly-elected Berlin Parliament, is expected to form practically the death blow of the Socialist Unity Party, which cost its Soviet sponsors much prestige in the elections when it lagged far behind the Social-Democratic Party in all zones, including the Russian sector, where it was formed under Soviet inspiration by merging the Communists and Social-Democrats.

It is felt that the breakaway would have great consequences in the Russian zone, where the Social-Democratic Party and Communist Party as individual parties have not been allowed to operate as such since their merger.—Reuter.

Thunder Showers In Brisbane

Brisbane, Dec. 1. Australia may witness its most memorable Test Match position by catching England on a sticky wicket when the game resumes to-morrow, writes Norman Preston, Reuter's Special Correspondent with the MCC team in Australia.

There were heavy thunder showers here to-day, but fortunately for Walter Hammond and his men these were not sufficient to affect the pitch. But the thunder is still about, and may change the pitch from a paradise to a nightmare for the batsmen.

It is expected that Don Bradman, the Australian captain, will keep England in the field until at least lunch-time. That would mean that England would be left with three and a half days to save the match. As they will probably want well over four hundred runs to avert a follow-on, they have a formidable task ahead.—Reuter.

Wavell And Indian Delegates In Cairo

London, Dec. 1. Field Marshal Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, and the Indian delegates who are travelling to London, arrived at Cairo to-day, where they are spending the night and will take off at dawn to-morrow for London for round-table talks on the constitutional crisis in India.

Field Marshal Wavell, who is accompanied by Pandit Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, said on his arrival: "There are no differences between Hindus and Moslems in India. The problem is mostly one of political ideologies."

Asked whether he was hopeful that the London talks would smooth out differences between Congress and the Moslem League, Pandit Nehru replied: "In politics there is no question of being an optimist or pessimist, but of making the best one can."

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Moslem leader, said he was going to London with an assurance from the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, that the "whole Indian situation will be reviewed at round-table talks. I will fight for the freedom of India's 80 million Moslems and will never submit to a constitution which would result in the subservience of Moslems to Hindus."

Mr. Attlee and members of the Cabinet Mission to India—Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A. V. Alexander—will give the Cabinet to-morrow an outline of plans for the Indian constitutional talks.

It is learned authoritatively that Mr. Attlee has decided to place himself at the disposal of the conference for a certain time each day. Those taking part in the talks will be Mr. Attlee, Lord Wavell, Sardar Baldev Singh (Sikh leader), Mohammed Jinnah, All Khan (Moslem leader), Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Alexander and occasionally other senior Cabinet ministers with special interest in India.—Reuter.

TIME HAS ARRIVED FOR SHOWDOWN ON ECONOMIC FUTURE POTSDAM PACT MUST BE MADE EFFECTIVE OR RE-WITTEN

BERLIN, DEC. 1. THE UNITED STATES TO-DAY TOLD THE OTHER THREE POWERS OCCUPYING A SLOWLY STARVING GERMANY THAT A SHOWDOWN HAD COME.

Either the Potsdam Agreement calling for treatment of Germany as an economic unit must be carried out—or the once-sacred Potsdam Agreement must be rewritten: and it is now time for the establishment of an Allied controlled provisional central German government.

"In the eyes of the economic experts who have run the American zone since the end of the war, there are no other alternatives. The zonal boundaries which are choking the new Germany must be wiped out now or an anemic Germany will atrophy and die."

That is what the Economics chief of the American occupation, Brig-Gen William H. Draper, Jr., warned in a comprehensive and unusually pessimistic report, recounting in detail American efforts to revive a peaceful German economy since the Potsdam conference of the Big Three.

Sparing no words, Gen Draper put the cold hard facts squarely before the Russians, French, British and Americans at the Berlin "To-day, Germany, like much of Europe, is hungry," he said. "Physical deterioration from slow starvation has begun. Coal is short; a second winter with little heat lies ahead. These shortages exist, not because of the war, but because these industries which are to remain in Germany cannot yet be revived."

Indirectly, Gen Draper laid the blame on the refusal of the Russians and the French to join—so far—with the Americans in the Berlin efforts to treat Germany as a single economic unit as agreed at Potsdam.

"The issue is clear," he said. "If Germany is to support herself, the Potsdam Agreement must be made effective. The status of the 'Star' and the Ruhr must be finally determined and any necessary changes in the reparations plan made. But the future Germany must be allowed to operate as an economic unit. Otherwise it is obvious that the reparations plan and the industrial disarmament of Germany cannot become effective as now planned because our zones cannot exist separately with that amount of industry removed."

"So far, Gen Draper admitted gloomily, very little progress could be reported toward the formation of the German central administration agencies agreed at Potsdam as necessary to operate Germany as an economic whole."

But simultaneously he revealed that the American position had not been revised because of prolonged Allied inertia. "The programme for the establishment of Central German administrative departments," he explained, "was developed on the basis that such central departments would be organized shortly after the signing of the Berlin protocol. With the passage of time, however, it is increasingly apparent that this programme is now inadequate. It is considered that the time has come when a new type of provisional central government should be established which would function under the supervision of an Allied control authority."

The fifth report notes that some realigned satisfaction these quadripartite achievements: Germany has been disarmed, her Army—the famous Wehrmacht—has been smashed into bits, her air force—Goering's pride—has been destroyed, her Navy has been broken up. Germany is also being disarmed industrially. High explosive plants have been blown up. I. G. Farben, the world's biggest cartel, has been seized, its top management

has been jailed, some of its many plants have been destroyed, some offered for reparations and all put under separate control.

Despite Germany's continued economic stagnation on a quadripartite level, the Americans list these economic milestones in their occupation zone since the German surrender:

June, 1945: Paralysis of German economy following surrender.

July, 1945: First paper mill in the American zone (Bavaria) was reactivated as coal was received. The first trainload of American flour for the American sector arrived in Berlin.

August, 1945: The Rhine waterway in the American zone was reopened for traffic. Crops were harvested under difficulties, but successfully, mainly by women and children.

Reparations List

September, 1945: The first list of reparations plants was submitted to the Allied control authority. All essential electric power requirements were met for the first time in the American zone. The first sheet metal rolling mill in the American zone was activated at the Haidhof plant in Bavaria. The first intrazonal mail service was resumed.

October, 1945: First valuations of reparations plants were made. High tension transmission lines within the American zone were repaired and returned to service. The first open hearth steel was produced at the Haidhof plant in Bavaria.

November, 1945: The first war plant was destroyed. Uniform ration scales and uniform consumer categories were introduced in the American zone. The first calcium (Continued on Page 4)

Six Days Adrift In Submarine In Indian Ocean

Mombasa, Kenya, Dec. 1. With waves washing over the hull so that almost everything had to be batted down, 16 men drifted for days in conditions of terrible heat in a submarine in the Indian Ocean. It was disclosed here to-day. The submarine was the British vessel Rover which arrived here in tow after drifting more than 300 miles.

The Rover left Mombasa on November 21 for Durban to be broken up. After 24 hours the engines stopped because of water in the oil fuel. When this was cleared there was no battery power left to pump the oil. Efforts to start the

NEW U.S. STRIKE RECORD

New York, Dec. 1. American strikers this year have broken the 27 years old record—with another month still to go. The number of strikers involved in strikes so far this year has already exceeded the total of 4,169,000 set in 1919 it was officially stated.

The work lost in the first ten months of this year totaled 102,525,000 man days.—Reuter.

engines failed and by the next day the crew had resigned themselves to drifting until help was sighted. The submarine started a vessel on the third day but failed to attract attention. On the fourth day the crew saw smoke on the horizon and lit fires in oil drums on the submarine's deck but the wind carried the smoke horizontally.

On the fifth day, said H. T. Cairns, a coast engineer, "We began to get worried, not understanding why we had not been picked up. We saw nothing at all that day. The next day we saw the lights of a ship. We signalled with a torch but the ship answered and there was no sign of her. The same day we saw a show approaching about five miles away. We waved a sheet but the show tacked and vanished."

Soon after this Capt H. Jeffery and Electrician Engineer J. S. G. McMillan set off on a float to try to make land 20 miles away and get help. The float was rigged with a curtain rod for a mast, two cushions, six bottles of beer. Two and a half hours later a Royal Air Force Hudson flew over. The float was still in sight but had no means of signalling the aircraft.

The Rover was finally picked up by HMS Barbour last Thursday afternoon. Early on Saturday the two wires parted, but others were fitted."

Capt Jeffery and McMillan, after three days on their float raft, landed at Lamu, about 100 miles north of Mombasa.—Reuter.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

Rome, Dec. 1. Mr. S. M. Keeny, chief of the UNRRA Mission in Italy, announced to-day that Richard Amm, a South African employed by UNRRA, had been charged with embezzling 2,291,325 lire.—United Press.

Soviet Gesture To Small Powers In Veto Debate

New York, Dec. 1. Russia made a conciliatory gesture towards the little nations in the extraordinary session of the Political and Security Committee to-day as Australia and Cuba presented final arguments in the use of the veto.

Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Russian Deputy Foreign Commissar, introduced a resolution in which the Assembly would remind the Security Council in the future to review its past experience in order to make decisions as favourable as possible for the adoption of agreements.

The resolution was taken, as meaning that Russia, in the future, intends taking a less stubborn stand in debates, and it was considered to be expensive by delegates who previously encountered stone wall Russian opposition at every previous discussion on the use of the veto.

The Russian resolution called on the General Assembly to express confidence that the Security Council, in the future, will review the experience of its work during the preceding period with a view to securing conditions which would be as favourable as possible to the adoption of agreed decisions.

Preventing Abuse
Australia's Paul Hasluck urged the adoption of the modified Australian proposal that Powers should consult among themselves and other members of the Security Council to prevent abuse of the veto power.

Cuba's Guillermo Belt said, "I would not be surprised if one day Molotov himself asks the Charter Convention to re-write the United Nations charter to eliminate the veto. That day will come when Molotov becomes convinced that a flood of opposing votes will not confront the Soviet Union."

Russia created a note of optimism when she introduced the disarmament proposal, but the optimism vanished when she insisted on the application of the veto.

Britain's Sir Hartley Shawcross described the veto as not a disease but a symptom. He said he has sympathy with the Canadian proposals for modification of veto use but said that Britain would not become a party to any vote of censure of the manner in which the Big Powers used voting privileges.

He said the plain fact is that every great Power must at present retain the right of veto, for by combination, other Powers, whose voting strength is greater than the real size of their influence in the world, may out-vote them on some vital interest of theirs which, for the name of the peace and security of the world as a whole, they feel bound to protect.

British Intentions
Sir Hartley read seven suggestions which the British Foreign Minister, Ernest Bevin, made to the Big Five on the veto and added, "I regret to say it was not possible to reach an agreement among permanent (Continued on Page 4)

New Plan For Palestine Suggested To Britain

FEDERALISATION INTO ARAB, JEWISH AND BRITISH GOVT AREAS

Jerusalem, Dec. 2.

The usually reliable and well-informed Hebrew Socialist newspaper Mishmar of Tel Aviv yesterday published what it said was a new Palestine plan suggested by the Palestine Government to the British government.

The plan was put forward, said Mishmar, as a suggested basis for future Anglo-Arab, and Anglo-Jewish discussions to achieve at least a temporary solution to the Palestine problem.

Mishmar said that the main points of the plan include 1, the British mandate to run another 15 years with new discussions thereafter; 2, immigration of 100,000 Jews to be permitted within the next 18 months; 3, Palestine to be "federalised" administratively into Arab, Jewish and British Government areas, the latter including places of special importance.

EXPLOSION IN HOLD OF FREIGHTER

Paris, Dec. 1. The Greek freighter Marika Protopapa (4,447 tons) was towed into Casablanca harbour to-day by two other ships after an explosion in her hold. She was still burning to-night, it was reported.

The ship caught fire off the French Moroccan coast last night while on her way from West Africa to Le Havre.—Reuter.

Christian religious interest; 4, further Jewish settlement to be banned in areas more than 70 per cent Arab; 5, Jewish settlement in the Negev area of the south to be allowed; 6, separate Arab and Jewish police forces to be maintained, both to be headed by a British supreme police command; 7, The mandatory administration to be assisted by a legislative council comprising 40 percent Jews, 40 percent Moslem Arabs, and 20 percent Arab Christians and other Christians.

Jerusalem Quiet

Meanwhile, Jerusalem was quiet after Saturday night's violence.

An official communiqué covering the incidents said, "It is believed that casualties were sustained by the attacking party."

A total of 16 road mines were discovered and removed by troops.

As a result of the huge scale screening that followed the demonstrations, 62 persons have been held, for further interrogation.

At noon yesterday, the Jerusalem temporary post office had another anonymous "bomb warning." The building was closed and searched. Nothing was found.

Field Marshal Montgomery left Palestine yesterday morning after a series of conferences with military and other security authorities.

During the morning, the Palestine High Commissioner General Ben El-Mechaieq, invited Isaac Ben Tsvet, President of the Jewish National Council (Vand Leumi) for an interview. Ben Tsvet is also head of the temporary Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem.—Associated Press.

No Obstacle

Atlantic City, Dec. 1. Nothing will keep 13,000 Jews in Italy from emigrating to Palestine, Dr. Leon Bernstein, an underground leader in Poland who went to Rome after the war, said in a speech here.

Addressing a national mobilisation conference sponsored by the United Jewish Appeal, Mr. Bernstein declared: "There is no obstacle that will keep us from resettling in Palestine. We, who were able to survive the inferno of Nazi Europe, who who escaped the gas chambers and ovens and flaming pits, will find a way to Palestine."

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Jerome Kohn, of Hartford, Connecticut, and Judge Louis E. Levinthal, of Philadelphia, were named co-chairmen of the Resolutions Committee to draw up a recommendation for action by 1,700 delegates.

Requests by UJA constituents for \$215,000,000 fund in 1947 to alleviate the world-wide needs of Jewry. This is over twice the amount of the 1946 goal. A UJA spokesman said that it was in anticipation of the cessation of UNRRA and other inter-governmental aid to displaced persons in Europe.—Associated Press.

THAMES STILL RISING

Maidenhead, Berks, Dec. 1. The Thames at Maidenhead overflowed its banks to-night and there were widespread and deep floods. Many residents were marooned. Residents in Maidenhead County area where the water was three feet deep

U.S. Hands-Off Policy In S'hai Hawker Riots

Shanghai, Dec. 2.

United States Army and Navy personnel in Shanghai were still restricted to their quarters yesterday as the disorders, which started on Saturday in this cosmopolitan city of 4,000,000 inhabitants, continued.

A special militia movie was arranged within the building for Army personnel and their dependants living in Broadway Mansions to help them while away the time during their tedious forced confinement.

The policy of the United States authorities is strictly "hands off" with every measure being taken to prevent even the slightest embroilment in the disorders.

The Chinese authorities maintained that the hoodlums and other unruly elements were stirred by the Communist underground, who are trying to capitalise on the mutual animosity between the police and sidewalk merchants.

A Notorious Feature

These street vendors have been a notorious feature of post-war life in Shanghai. They number several thousand and have been selling on the street a wide variety of articles, ranging from plastic belts and cigarette lighters to 10 in one Army rations and bolts of cloth, which they are believed to have acquired through pilferage.

These vendors, who under-sold the regular shopkeepers, operated in the city's leading streets, notably the famous Bund waterfront and Central district where many of the city's best buildings are located.

After every police drive, the vendors returned to their old haunts as clamorous as ever. Many spread their wares on cloths, which were hurriedly gathered up with the contents on the approach of the police.

In the past few days the police, determined to stamp out what is generally regarded as a public nuisance, arrested scores of vendors, most of whom were detained in the cells of Whangpoo police station.

Rumours of an undetermined origin—the police said it was Communist—that several vendors had died under detention caused several thousand others to demonstrate outside the station on Saturday and later to rioting.

Mayor's Hesitation

Some months ago Mayor Wu said that he hesitated to act against the vendors because they were refugees from the Communist areas in Northern Kiangsu and if they were not allowed to operate, they would have no other means of livelihood.

His decisions might lead to restoration to normal conditions unless, as he alleges, the Communist agitators have succeeded in transforming what might have been a passing episode into a planned effort to disrupt life in the city.

All police stations remained heavily guarded yesterday as a precaution against public agitation and numerous other measures were taken to nip in the bud any further disorders. General uneasiness prevailed.

Apart from the American service personnel, many others and foreigners remained indoors to keep out of harm's way.—Associated Press.

were preparing to catch their trains for London to-morrow with the aid of punts and rowing boats. The water was still rising to-night and the flooding was expected to spread in various directions as it was raining hard.—Reuter.

SHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

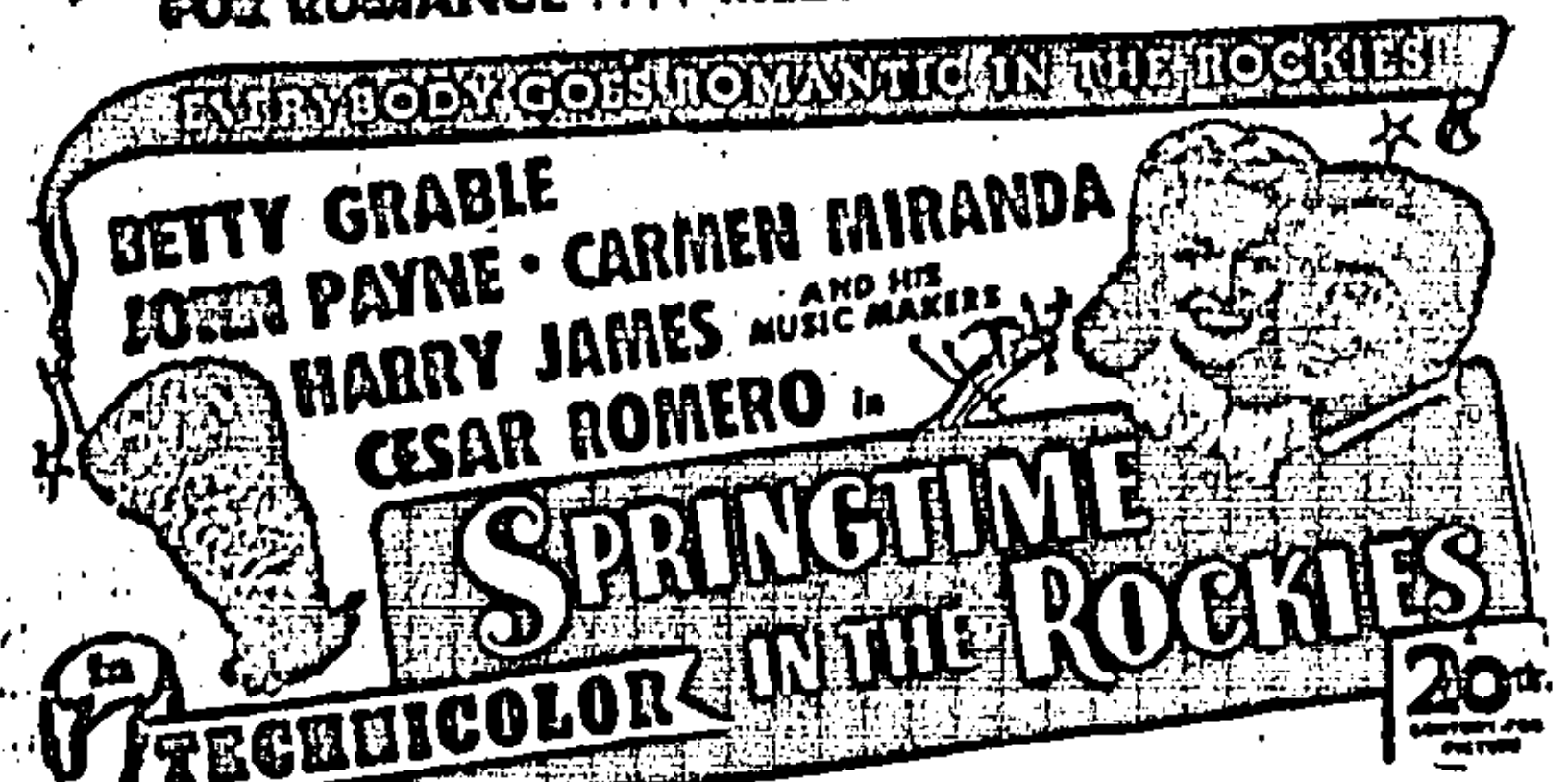
AS CO-PILOTS...THEY'RE CO-RIOTS!



Directed by ARTHUR LUBIN • Associate Producer GLENN TRYON
Screenplay by Sam Goodman, Plot by John Green • Original Story by Edmund L. Hart
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
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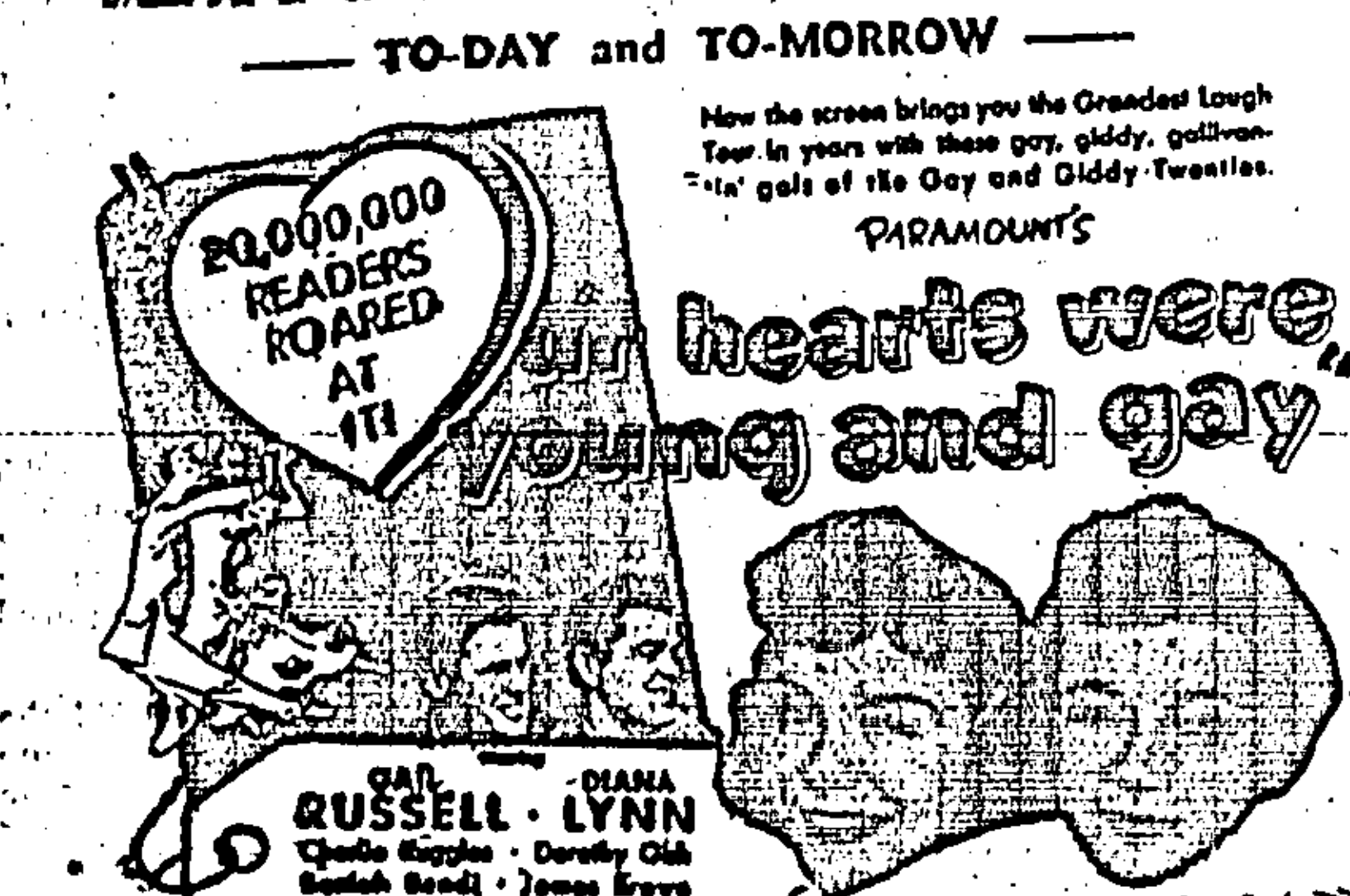
SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

IT'S THE TIME ... AND THE PLACE
FOR ROMANCE ... MELODY ... AND FUN!



TECHNICOLOR with ROCKIES
NEXT CHANGE
Claudio GILBERT • Don AMECHE
"GUEST WIFE"

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 PM.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW



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"THE FALLEN SPARROW"

GATHAY TO-DAY ONLY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



Next Change: "A YANK AT ETON"



THRILL AGAINST THRILL
DANGER UPON DANGER
"TAMPICO"
Starring EDWARD G. ROBINSON
with LYNN BARI, VICTOR MCGILVER

YOUR BLOOD CAN BE DRY-CLEANED

A FEW weeks ago nine-year-old Anthony Leigh Milne, of Lytham St. Anne's, Lancs, was taken to hospital desperately ill with a burst appendix, which was followed by an abscess.

He had two operations in ten days and was given both penicillin and sulfa drugs (M. and B.). But his condition was so serious that the doctors gave no hope of his recovery.

His parents agreed as a last resort to an experimental blood irradiation operation. It had already been tried successfully on a mother suffering from puerperal septicemia.

Doctors at Blackpool Isolation Hospital improvised apparatus for her which was also used on Anthony.

Both recovered, and Anthony is now back at school at Grange-over-Sands.

THE principle behind blood irradiation is simple. It is to carry out a transfusion from one vein to another of citrated blood, which means that it is kept liquid. The light is said to do three things. It kills infection in the blood. It stimulates the white blood cells without harming them, so that they can fight and destroy the remaining germs in the body. And it enables the blood to absorb oxygen in the lungs more readily.

It has been known since 1877 that light will kill germs, and since the beginning of this century that ultra-violet light in particular is lethal to many kinds of bacteria. These

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Blood irradiation is a medical technique in the battle against germs which has been extensively tested in the United States. Research into it has gone for 23 years and 17,000 patients had been treated with it up to September 1944. Many of them are claimed to have been saved when they were apparently dying, after the failure of all known chemicals, including sulfa drugs, but not penicillin, for which no comparative tests are yet available.

In Britain and the Empire the doctors in-

clude the streptococcus, staphylococcus, colon bacillus, the tubercle bacillus and the pneumococcus.

In 1923 Emmet Kennard Knott, of Seattle, became interested in the possibility of actually using ultra-violet light for killing germs.

He first tried to find the reaction of red blood cells by exposing a small quantity of blood to ultra-violet light for periods up to 220 seconds.

HE found that the cells were unharmed up to 70 seconds. Next he tried human blood inoculated with staphylococcus. Just over ten seconds exposure was enough to kill the germ in all cases, well within the 70 seconds safety limit for the red cells.

It then became necessary to try the treatment on live dogs.

The irradiating chamber used in those early experiments was basically the same as in the Knott haema irradiator, a modern machine of which about 30 exist in the U. S. A. There is none in Britain.

The first human patient was treated in 1928 in Eugene, Oregon—a woman with a septic abortion and

forested in blood irradiation can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The foremost doctors in the United Kingdom are very sceptical of its possibilities.

"Compared with penicillin and sulfa drugs blood irradiation is as a tricycle to a motorcar," said one of our leading physicians.

This report is printed despite criticism, especially because of the recovery of the only two known patients in Britain who have had blood irradiation.

by KEITH PULVERMACHER

blood poisoning as well. She recovered after one irradiation.

In 1936 a number of blood irradiation outfits were made up and distributed round American hospitals. Since that time they have been used on several thousand patients with 60 to 75 per cent success for most infections except staphylococcus aureus, endocarditis, and bacterial endocarditis. They resist nearly every time.

The actual process requires high precision in the amount of blood treated, the wavelength of the rays, and the time of exposure, which is nearly always between 10 and 12 seconds. The Knott machine simplifies all these measurements.

In addition to dealing effectively with infections in many cases where sulfa drugs had failed and where patients had been given up, blood irradiation has proved to be a remedy for certain snake venoms.

It has been used for peritonitis, the infection which sometimes follows the appendix operation, and, as in Anthony Milne's case, for abscesses of the appendix. In one series of tests, 100 per cent of the moderate cases recovered and 75 per cent of those who had been given up.

FOR pneumonia and for blood poisoning of many kinds it has been used with excellent results. In a series of tests between 1940 and 1942, mainly on apparently dying patients on whom medical treatment, including sulfa drugs, had failed, nearly 75 per cent recovered after blood irradiation.

Experiments are now going on for bronchial asthma and chronic arthritis. After 3½ years they are considered encouraging enough to complete a five years' study. At the end of that time a report will be published.

Other experiments are being carried out on the tubercle bacillus, infantile paralysis, non-healing wounds, in which excellent results are reported, and as a protective measure before an operation, in order to prevent the spread of infection.

IN the U. S. A. much blood irradiation experience has now been gained with war wounds and diseases.

But until now this discovery, with its almost boundless possibilities in medicine, has been virtually ignored in Britain and the Empire.

Finns Comparatively Free Under Russians

BY HELVI RINTALA

(Helvi Rintala, Finnish-born and educated United Press Staff Correspondent, has just returned from a tour of her native land. In the following dispatch she gives a comprehensive survey of conditions in Finland at the end of the country's second year under Russian armistice terms.)

Visitors to Finland return with the impression that Russia is treating her small western neighbour with kid gloves because, by comparison with most Eastern European countries, Finland's present freedom is extraordinary.

The country is not occupied by the Russians, and the few Red Army soldiers and sailors attached to the Control Commission in Helsinki behave decently and correctly. In fact, there is not even the problem of "fraternisation," as apparently the Soviet Union does not encourage mixing with the population.

In spite of having been defeated in two wars and having Germans on their soil for three years, and in spite of being at the mercy of Russia since the armistice in September 1944, the Finns are still free people, democratic in interest and action, but at a price. They are bearing their sufferings, mental and physical, more stoically perhaps than any other defeated nation, but these sufferings are very serious.

Food Scarce

There is not much food in Finland. Rations of meat, sugar and fats are far below the level which is regarded as the minimum necessary to preserve health. Wheat bread is almost unobtainable, and the rye bread ration barely adequate. Fish and eggs were off ration this summer, but for most households they were far too expensive. No luxuries are available at all, and this includes tea, cocoa and coffee.

Although these conditions have gone on for two years, there is amazingly little ill-health. The doctors report no epidemics, no increase in infant mortality, no serious children's diseases or signs

of malnutrition—at least none so far.

Finland, like so many other European countries, has her black market too, although it plays a comparatively minor role in the life of the average Finn, firstly, because only a few have the necessary funds to meet the fantastic cost of black market goods, and secondly, because goods are not so easy to obtain—even illegally—as they are on the Central European continent.

Housing & Clothing Shortage

The shocking shortage of clothing and housing is another major problem for the Finns. Leather shoes and woollen clothes just cannot be bought, and substitutes are rare and wretched. But the one thing the Finns do have, plenty of it, is paper, which to-day plays an important part in the life of an average Finn. Among the most popular paper "goods" are curtains, table-cloths, sheets, aprons, collars, shoes, made of paper pulp and wood, and numerous other things.

Housing, too, is so scarce that a ration of one room per person has been imposed and is strictly enforced in the towns.

According to the armistice terms, the Finns lost Petsamo and their outlet to the Atlantic; They have also lost Porikala Peninsula, near Helsinki, which has been leased to Russia as a naval base for 50 years.

and the direct railway line between the two chief cities, Helsinki and Turku, as well as Karasjok province, including the city of Vilsuri, the Salma industrial area and the agricultural land which produced one-eighth of their meat and cereals.

Even more burdensome was the reparations section of the armistice terms. The Finns must pay Russia US\$300,000,000 before September, 1952. The sum must be paid in goods specified by the Russians, and prices are fixed on the basis of the 1938 level. In some instances, however, prices have increased by 10 to 15 per cent.

No Criticism of Russia

The Finns suffer no spate of Russian propaganda, but conduct newspapers and political organisations in their own way, subject to the condition that no criticism of Russia may be voiced.

They elected their Parliament freely, being naturally careful not to return members most deeply implicated with the Germans. Their government is not one which Parliament would choose to support if there were no necessity to please the Russians; but it is a government of Finnish politicians rather than of Russian nominees. Moscow gives them orders—to imprison the war leaders, to purge the police, etc.—but as yet these orders have not apparently gone too far.

The Finns' traditional fear of the Russians does not destroy their attitude. There is no high suicide rate, no extensive attempts to escape the country, no reduction of their capacity to work. They are buoyed up by two things—the fact that at the present moment they are comparatively free, and the firm belief that the United States and Great Britain will continue to take a friendly interest in them.—United Press.

THINKING ALOUD

BY Sefton Delmer

I WAS having a look around the ruins of Hitler's chancellery the other afternoon, as I always do when I have a couple of hours to spare in Berlin.

The usual tourists were offering their souvenirs—a chip of gilt mosaic from the wall of Hitler's study, a paper weight from a desk, anything which they thought an Allied soldier might like to take home.

Suddenly a workman who had seen me looking with interest at the documents lying on so much rubbish on the floor of Hitler's workshop whispered to me: "Would you like something really colossal? I have got the Fuehrer's plan for the frontiers between France and Germany."

And thus, believe it or not, I acquired for the price of one cigarette what appears to be the original draft plan of Hitler's annexations in France. And, what is more, I acquired it fully 18 months after the document searchers had begun their labour.

It makes me wonder what other secrets may yet be lying neglected around Germany.

THE PLOT

FRANCE, according to this plan, dated June 14, 1940, was to give

up to Germany 59,000 square kilometres of territory with 7,100,000 inhabitants, Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, Arras, Lille, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Verdun, Nancy, Belfort and lots more were all to become German.

Clearly, documents like this should not be left lying around.

One of the things that make the end of this last war so outstandingly different from all others is the capture of the enemy's complete files and archives.

That has given us the opportunity to reveal to the world, with a clarity that has never been possible before, the plotting and planning of the aggressors.

THE SYMPTOMS

PROPERLY handled, these archives, with the relevant information given by German leaders under interrogation, should prove as valuable to the prevention of future war as the isolation and identification of noxious bacteria to the prevention of disease.

For although these documents reveal the plotting of the Nazis, they will none the less be found to carry lessons concerning the thoughts of aggressors as a type. And of their dupes.

And if by the study of the evidence now in our hands, the public can be taught to recognise the symptoms of what is being hatched before it is too late, then the job of

(Continued on Page 3)

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

Opening leads have far-reaching importance in "marking" cards for the declarer. Consider to-day's deal:

West, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ Q82
♥ A752
♦ KJ63
♣ Q4

WEST
♠ 87
♥ J93
♦ Q864
♣ AK63

EAST
♠ 6
♥ Q108
♦ A1092
♣ J9852

SOUTH
♠ AKJ10954
♥ K64
♦ 7
♣ A107

The bidding:
West Pass North 4 spades East Pass South 4 hearts

The average player in West's position would ruin his own chances by selecting the club king as his opening lead. Observe how fatal that lead is against any reasonably expert de-

clarer. The ace and king of clubs are "placed" with West, and he passed originally. Therefore, it is virtually impossible that he also holds the diamond ace. As soon as declarer gets in, he leads his diamond toward dummy and puts in the jack. When this play succeeds he can throw a losing heart on the diamond king, and it is all over.

Now also observe that if West does not open the club king, but chooses the neutral trump lead, South is almost entirely at the mercy of his own guessing ability. It is true that a very careful player in the South seat might lead clubs on his own account, and discovering the ace-king in West's hand, be able to place the ace of diamonds. This, however, is a very remote chance. Almost every declarer, after drawing trumps would lead the singleton diamond and then indulge in a sheer guess. If his guess is right, and he puts in the jack, he is home, but there is at least an equal chance that he will put up the king in the hope that the ace was held by West. If that happens, the contract meets automatic defeat.

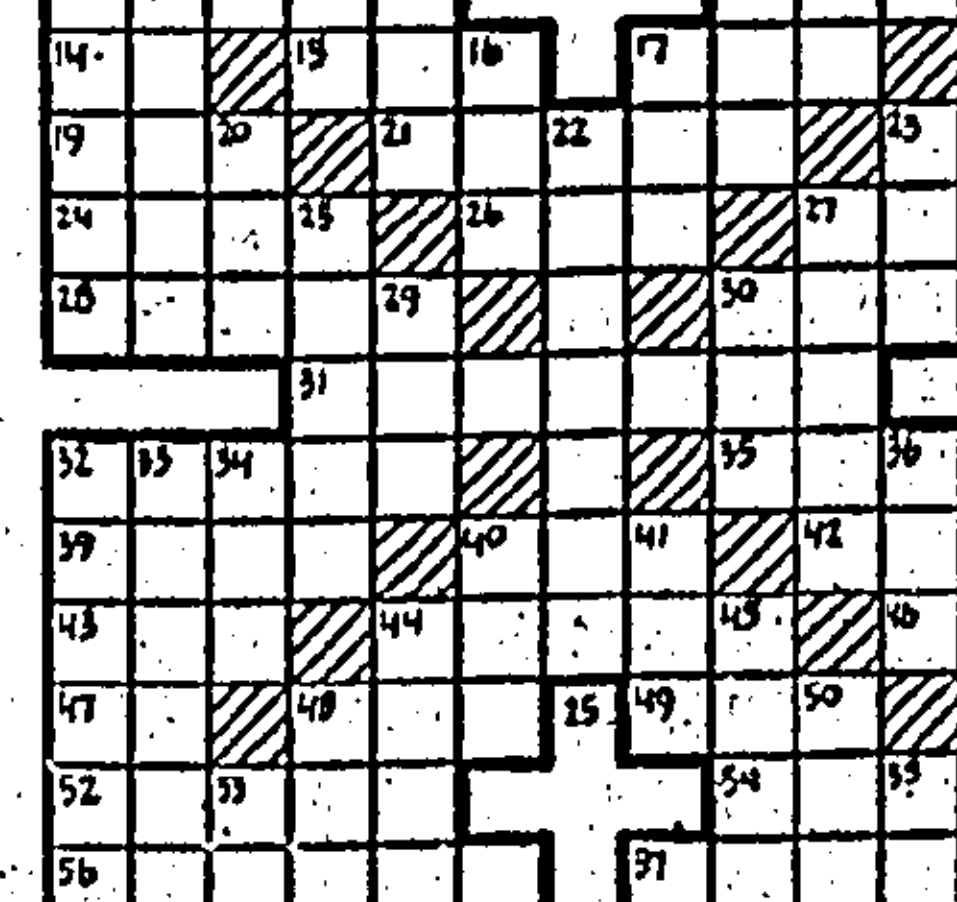
Thus, the lead of a king from ace-king is not always highly desirable!

Crossword Puzzle

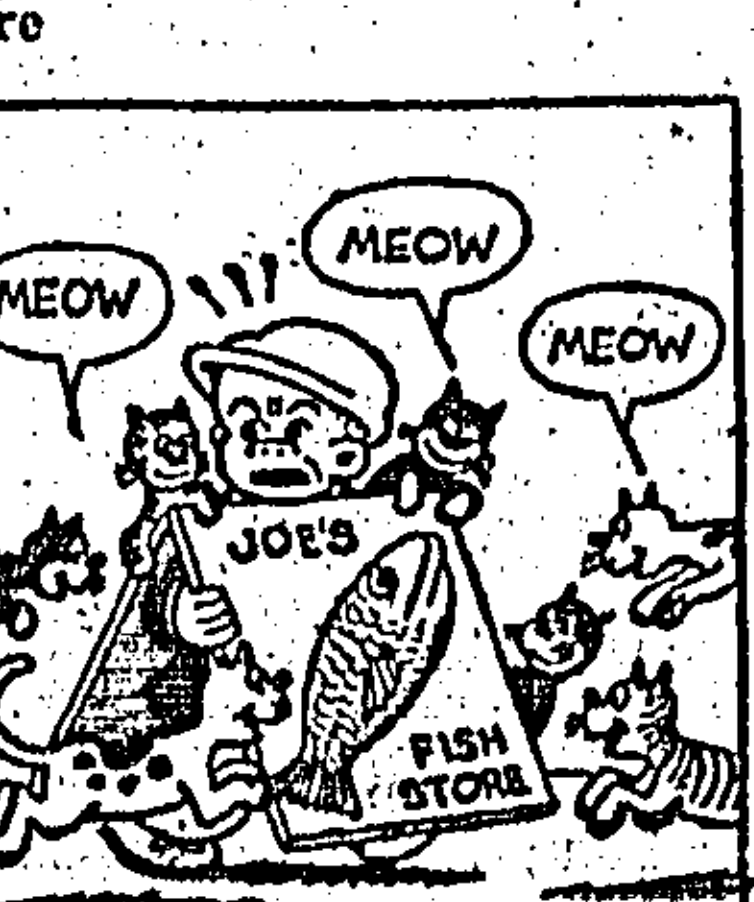
ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS
1—Impassive
2—Bucca
3—Harmonised
4—Tribulation
5—Indefinite article
6—Molasses
7—Small spot
8—Bodice (symbol)
9—Green letter
10—Bored
11—Things Gaway
12—Cloth specks
13—Trolley
14—Challenge
15—Having more
16—Made sound like
17—Cross
18—Superiority

DOWN
1—Two-headed cat
2—Orchid in bloom
3—Forward
4—Occasional
5—The
6—March
7—Partial
8—Guaranteed play
9—A daily in
10—Part of simile
11—Fall in prison
12—Wiped out
13—Part of map
14—Algerian ruler
15—Aristocrat
16—Polish tale
17—Unstirred
18—Vain in Greek
19—Famed by poets
20—Marrow
21—Meadow
22—Weep
23—Candles
24—Football team
25—Pleasure
26—Much
27—Robbed
28—Strait
29—Lovers
30—Orchid in bloom
31—Orchid
32—Evergreen tree
33—Part of orchid
34—Month (Latin)
35—A condition



NANCY Made to Measure



Singapore Police And Medical Departments Face Staff Problems

At a period when both Singapore and the Malayan Union are making every endeavour to restore the pre-war efficiency of both the police and the medical services to combat increased crime and disease which are the aftermath of the occupation, reports indicate considerable discontent among the higher Asiatic officers of both services, reports *Reuter*.

Ten local police inspectors have resigned in the last two months and, according to the "Malaya Tribune" the chief cause of the resignation is lack of confidence, in official promises regarding improvements in the conditions of service of Asiatic officers.

One senior Asiatic officer close to retirement was promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police—a post formerly reserved for Europeans—but his appointment was inevitably compared with that of an Asiatic doctor who was recently promoted to the highest medical grade after he had indicated his intention to resign.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Dr W. J. Vickers, Director of Medical Services, said: "Details of what I may well term a new Medical Charter are being worked out at this moment. Unfortunately this operation takes time and means still more patience on the part of my Government colleagues. They have shown an exemplary patience already."

Dr Vickers also promised improved conditions for nurses—of whom there is a serious shortage—and said that the reorganisation of Singapore's medical services would give the Colony a hospital and teaching organization equal to that in Great Britain.

Replying to Dr Vickers, Dr Sir Han Hoo Lim, CBE, member of the Singapore Advisory Council, said recent resignations from Singapore hospital staffs had been so numerous as to cause concern, as many patients had to be turned away through lack of staff.

Co-operation Undermined
"Conditions are such as to undermine that co-operation which is so essential in the medical service. Co-operation in the medical department can only be grounded on equal terms—that is equal remuneration for equal capacity for work. It is these little discriminations that are causing dissatisfaction and I hope that the promise made by Dr Vickers will be carried out," Sir Han Hoo Lim said.

The Association favours the unification of medical services throughout Singapore and Malaya without distinction of race. According to reports from Penang, the northern branch of the Association recently rejected the Malayan Union Government's proposals for a new medical scheme, basing their opposition chiefly on the provision of pensionable expatriation allowances for

European doctors. According to the Association, this would perpetuate existing discrimination and "the feeling of inferiority of a person on a purely basic salary as compared with one on a higher salary."

Staff shortages in Singapore's General Hospital are now so serious that four wards have had to be abandoned until more nurses, doctors and doctors are available. Which now takes about 500 patients, could take 300 more if fully staffed.

With the promise of the new medical charter as inducement, Dr Vickers will seek to recruit more nurses through Singapore's girls' schools.

De Gaulle May Be Called Back

Paris, Nov. 30.
The possibility that General Charles de Gaulle might be called back from political exile to head the "government national unity" is being increasingly canvassed among French political circles as parties began the struggle to form a new government.

Since the October 13th constitutional referendum Gen de Gaulle sat at home in Colombey les deus Enlises, some 100 miles east of Paris and kept strictly out of the political ring. He is playing no active part in the present inter-party tug-of-war, and has made clear that he has no intention of doing so.

Persons in touch with him, however, indicated that the General believes he will be summoned back some day to try to yank French politics out of the present chaotic situation and many delegates believe that there is a possibility that he might be called to do so as early as within three months.

The Communists, who form the largest single party in the Assembly, are trying to talk the Socialists into riding along in the popular front of the Left Wing Government. The Socialists, so far, are cautious.

RED CROSS ATTITUDE TO ATOM BOMB

Paris, Dec. 1.
The 18-nation executive conference of the League of Red-Cross Societies ended their two-day meeting to-day by appointing a committee for "action" to outlaw the atomic bomb.

The committee will recommend changes in the Geneva and Hague Conventions affecting the atomic bomb and protection of civilians and children. Proposals will be presented to the Red Cross 1948 international conference in Stockholm.

"Our job is to make the League an effective force for humanity and peace," said Basil O'Connor, Chairman of the American Red Cross and President of the League.

"We will not do that by passing resolutions only, but by taking action."

The committee will consist of Red Cross and Red Crescent representatives from 18 countries.

Deterioration In Quality Of Argentine Meat

London, Dec. 1.
The "Sunday Express" said to-day that Food Committees of meat distributors and retail butchers are concerned about the quality of some of the Argentine meat now coming into the country.

The article quoted distributors to the effect that "there has been a noticeable deterioration" since the signing of the Anglo-Argentine agreement in September.

The buying committee in Croydon, the article alleged, had refused the meat during the last few weeks because it was "old muck." The committee said it was not bad meat but simply meat that was too old to do anything with, according to the paper.

The article said the paper had been informed by Mr E. J. Baldwin, acting chairman of the London Retail Meat Traders Association, that complaints already have been made to the Minister of Food.

Mr Baldwin said, according to the Express, that "some of the Argentine packings of old ewe meat are unsuitable for the ration. The meat is not bad but it is too aged and tough and should be used for manufacturing purposes."

The Express said one butcher complained "it is impossible to eat some of it. Customers blame us but we have to serve it when it is sent as part of our allocation."

The article said after a "poker game" in Buenos Aires lasting more than two months a British Mission agreed in September to buy 50 per cent of Argentina's exportable surplus of meat and any other meat she could not sell in other markets.—United Press.

Filipino Rebels Battle Police

Manila, Dec. 1.
President Manuel Roxas to-day instructed the Secretary of Interior, Jose C. Zulueta, to rush MP troops to Salango, Cavite Province, where a pitched battle is in progress between recalcitrant elements and the police. The Manila Post reported to-day.

According to the paper six persons were killed and five wounded.—United Press.

Tribute To Fallen
Manila, Dec. 1.
President Manuel Roxas paid tribute yesterday to the "brave patriots who died in the defence of our country against the ruthless enemy" before the tombs of Filipino and American unknown soldiers at the National Cemetery on the occasion of National Heroes Day.

He pledged that "we will never permit any invader again to trample our sacred soil. We will defend as you have done with those imperishable ideals even unto death."

Gen George F. Moore, Commanding General of the AFWSP, said: "The Filipinos fought and died by the side of American comrades in Bataan and Corregidor. No greater measure of faith has ever been shown by the people of one nation in another."—United Press.

Weather To Aid Business

Washington, Dec. 1.
The Weather Bureau announced recently it has organized a new division—industrial climatology—to guide businessmen in "playing the odds on the weather."

The probability of a particular kind of weather can be stated with considerable precision "even in very long range predictions," said Dr W. C. Jacobs, Bureau climatologist.

"And the businessman, knowing the odds, can plan his advance," he added. Dr Jacobs suggested, for instance, that "the timing of advertising to long range weather analysis should make it more effective."

The new division, he said, will apply to business special techniques for weather forecasting which were developed during the war.

These not only helped to solve military problems, he said, but were useful in such activities as building airfields. Maintaining the Alaska Highway, choosing sites for ordnance storage depots and estimating the Japanese rice crop.

"Many businessmen can find hundreds of similar uses for weather analysis," Dr Jacobs predicted. "Virtually every type of business can profit to some extent by modifying its activities to conform with future weather probabilities."—Associated Press.

UNRRA WAGES REVISION

Shanghai, Nov. 30.
Abolition of differential in wages between Chinese and non-Chinese employees of UNRRA was announced to-day by Major-General Glen E. Edgerton, Director of UNRRA China office.

He said that, effective on January 1, a new wage scale will be instituted providing for equal pay for equal work and equal performance.

Efficiency will be the only factor with nationality playing no part. He said that a general 10 per cent increase for all UNRRA's Chinese employees, retroactive on October 1, would be the first step towards elimination of wage differential.—Associated Press.

RUSSIANS MEDDLING IN PERSIA

Tehran, Dec. 1.
The newspaper "Atefeh" to-day protested that the Soviet Union was interfering with Persia's internal affairs.

The paper said that if Persia's internal rights were not protected by the United Nations the country was certain to be annihilated. It suggested that representatives of all nations should be invited to investigate Soviet interference in Persia.

Atefeh said: "The Soviet Government is applying pressure on Persia most severely and interfering with every aspect of our lives and we can legally demand assistance from freedom-loving nations against this sway of force."

The Soviet Ambassador, went on the paper, recently protested strongly against the Central Government's plans to send troops to Azerbaijan. The Ambassador said Soviet troops were being sent from Persia only after the Central Government gave assurances that the Azerbaijan problem would be solved peacefully.

The newspaper pointed out that just as Persia was not preventing Soviet troop movements in the Caucasus the Soviet Union should not interfere with the movements of Persian troops within Persia.

Atefeh also reported two former Soviet officers wearing civilian clothes and trying to escape in a jeep were arrested by Central Government gendarmes at Zanjan.

Reports from Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, who had gone to Moscow for "latest instructions and has sent to Kurdistan 2,000 Soviet rifles each holding 20 rounds in the magazine."

Another report said the Turkish authorities were inviting Soviet leaders to visit Turkey offering to pay all their expenses and provide them with transportation from Persia to Kurdistan.

A Colonel Mazaheri in command of troops at Zanjan sent a telegram to the Shah requesting permission "to occupy Tabriz and liberate our brethren from within 10 hours." The telegram said that with the material at present at Zanjan the task could be easily accomplished.—United Press.

THINKING ALOUD

(Continued from Page 2)

The United Nations Organisation will be that much easier.

A good start has been made by Mr Peter de Mendelssohn, whose "The Nuremberg Documents" has just been published (Allen and Unwin, 12s. 6d.).

His book, which is also to be published in Germany, contains very full extracts from the 5,000 captured German documents submitted by the British and American prosecution teams during the first four weeks of the Nuremberg trial.

THE RECORD
It is full of fascinating things like the verbatim record of the telephone conversation which Goering held from Berlin with Ribbentrop in London after the march into Austria, in order that the British should listen in and get the right impression of Germany's innocent intentions.

But this is only a small beginning. It is essential that all the captured material should be made available for full publicity.

That is why I very much hope it is true that the Americans intend to press for the publication of German Foreign Office archives, despite the objections raised by other Allies. Including, so I am told, ourselves.

PI PROPOSED PLAN

Vehicle Of Expression For Non-Selfgoverning People

New York, Dec. 1.
Brig-Gen Carlos P. Romulo, chief Philippine delegate to the United Nations, said to-day that the "legality" of a new scheme to give non-selfgoverning people a legitimate vehicle of expression "but encountered procedural objections from France."

The Philippines originally had proposed to the assembly that a world conference of the peoples of non-selfgoverning countries be called by the economic and social council but Britain raised an objection that such a move would take the United Nations "outside the scope of its functions."

Mr H. McKinnon Wood, representing Britain, said he believed the committee could agree there were no legal objections to this new plan and that it could be referred to the trusteeship committee for discussion by unanimous agreement of the legal committee.

Mr Wood said the British delegation "fully recognizes the noble motives" of the Philippines idea for a conference of non-selfgoverning people and was grateful to Romulo for revising the plan to meet the British objections.—Associated Press.

V-2 ROCKET TESTS

Washington, Nov. 30.
Twenty-five additional rebuilt Nazi V-2 rockets will be fired at White Sands, Mexico, proving ground in a series of tests extended to May 29, the Army Air Force announced to-day.—Associated Press.

Compromise Plan To Replace UNRRA

Lake Success, Nov. 30.
The United States Government's continued refusal to give financial support to any continuation of UNRRA, such as Florentino LaGuardia's proposed \$400,000,000 fund to be administered by a UN board, brought support to-day by a Brazilian compromise plan for co-ordination by the UN Secretariat of purely national relief efforts.

The Brazilian compromise has not yet won the support of Russia which is insistent upon prolongation of UNRRA with internationalised control of world relief—even offering to contribute its "small share."

Mr C. Tyler Wood, American member of UNRRA Central Committee, said last night in a speech in Plymouth, Massachusetts, that the US Government feels that only very few countries now need free financial aid. Others, in the opinion of the US Government, should obtain credits through the International Bank—which Russia never joined—or the US Export-Import Bank, or by a direct loan from the United States or other governments.

The Russian Government, however, maintained that relief should be international to avoid the danger of political strings being attached to relief loans, and wants the United States to be used as a clearing house. Unless Russia can change the State Department's mind, UNRRA will discontinue its European relief in the next month.—United Press.

Deadlock Develops

Lake Success, Nov. 30.
A deadlock developed between the United States and the United Kingdom on the one hand and Denmark, Norway and other small nations on the other in the Economic Financial Sub-Committee which has been trying to reconcile their viewpoints on world relief after UNRRA is discontinued.

The sub-committee at a dozen meetings has thus far been unable to find a compromise between the Danish plan incorporating Florentino LaGuardia's proposals for a \$400,000,000 emergency food fund and the US stand against international machinery, to which Britain belatedly adhered.—United Press.

US SUGAR RATIONING

Scrapping Of Government's Programme A Possibility

Washington, Nov. 30.
Complete scrapping of the Government's sugar rationing programme was viewed as a possibility by top officials as a result of a Federal Court suit attacking the Office of Price Administration regulations for sugar distribution.

One official told a newsmen that the suit filed by the Maple Leaf Incorporated of Brooklyn, New York, strikes at the very basis of the sugar rationing regulations. Under attack is OPA's system for arriving at amounts of sugar to be allotted to industrial and institutional users.

The official who declined the use of his name, said that "if this system goes out, it is possible that the entire sugar rationing programme would go to all practical purposes."—Associated Press.

STAR THEATRE

COMBINED SERVICES ENTERTAINMENTS

Presents

BLANCHE LITTLER'S COMPANY

IN

"TEN MINUTE ALIBI"

A Thriller in Three Acts

By

ANTHONY ARMSTRONG

OPENING MONDAY, 2nd DEC. 1946

AT 7.30 P.M.

BOOKING HOURS: 12 p.m.—2 p.m. 4 p.m.—6.30 p.m.

Telephone: 58335.

SHOWING

TO-DAY

MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

Their gayest film glorifies our hero from heroes! They've never been funnier!

Stan LAUREL & Oliver HARDY

in "AIR RAID WARDENS"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

NEXT CHANGE

Barbara STANWICK

Henry FONDA

in "YOU BELONG TO ME"

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY LIMITED

CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER

With effect from Monday, December 2nd, the following Telephone Numbers are in force:—

Office (all Departments) 58001

Hongkong Ferry Wharf 23216

Kowloon Ferry Wharf 58003

Hong Kong, 30th November, 1946.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER

The Company's Internal Switch-board has now been re-installed. With effect from Monday, December 2nd, Telephone number for all Departments (Day and Night) is 58001.

Hong Kong, 30th November, 1946.

too rigid for the period of transition.—United Press.

WAGES CONTROL LIFTED

Quebec, Nov. 30.

Mr Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, announced to-day that all wartime controls of wages and salaries, with one exception, will be removed at midnight to-night because "with the gradual increase of production the wartime need for the limitation of the expansion of purchasing power has decreased and the wartime anti-inflation methods are

too rigid for the period of transition.—United Press.

LEE THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

GLAMOROUS AND AMOROUS AND VERY, VERY MARVELOUS!

SHINE ON, SHINE ON, ANN SHERIDAN

As Wonderful Nora Bayes!

THE SINGING, DANCING, DARLING OF BROADWAY!

ANOTHER WARNER HIT!

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SHIPPING NEWS

Aircraft Carriers: Venerable, 1.
Cruisers: Euryalus, North Arm.
Destroyers: Penn, ASD, Coward, North
W. Consett, 11. Cockade, South Wall.
Comanche, 11. Opossum, 11. Wide-
mouth Bay, Aberdeen Dock; Black Swan
AFD. Alacrity, 7. Air, West Arm.
Guantanamo, 11. Humber, 11. H. 12.
Submarine Depot ship: Adamant, Dry
Dock.
Submarine: Auriga, Amphion, Astute
West Arm.
YF 1021: Neches, CTU 1022, A4; YP
341, A4, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025.
Chinese Customs Cruisers: Teh Hain, 1.
W. Administered by Commodore-In-
Commission.

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Commission.

WEAPONS
TEST IN
ARCTIC

Washington, Dec. 1.
The army's first major postwar
test of tactics and weapons for fight-
ing in the Arctic goes into full swing
on December 1 as a handpicked task
force in the Aleutians starts three
months of strenuous operations.

The force will contend with rain,
snow, sleet and hurricane winds
which sometimes reach 110 miles an
hour on the island of Adak.

Two other groups of 1,200 or more
men each meanwhile will be operat-
ing in other types of cold weather—
in the sub-zero cold of Fairbanks
Alaska and at Camp McCoy, Wis-
consin.

With Army, Navy, and Marine
Corps officers as observers the Adak
force will undergo three 10-day
manoeuvres beginning Dec. 1, Jan. 6
and Feb. 6.

Artillery weapons including self-
propelled guns will be tested along
with vehicles, field equipment and
rations.

The group is commanded by Col
Joseph D. Rancey, veteran of two
years' war-time service in Alaska.
The group will conduct operations at
Adak and Fairbanks will coincide
with the army air force training
with superfortress bombers and P-51
fighter planes over an area which
Army and Navy officials deem the
world's most strategic region in
the North Pacific.

The 28th Bomb group was ordered
to Elmendorf Field, Anchorage
Alaska and a squadron of P-51s from
the 50th Fighter group is due at
Fairbanks in December. Each will
train about six months.—Associated
Press.

Three Task Forces

Washington, Nov. 30.
The Task Force, "Willow", 1,500
picked United States troops—
begins on Monday a tough three-
month training of men and equip-
ment under Arctic conditions at
Adak in the Aleutians, the
War Department announced.

Colonel Joseph D. Rancey is leading
the force in a test of all Army
weapons and equipment under wet
and cold conditions of what have
been called the world's worst
weather.

At the same time the task force,
"Frigid", which is made up of 1,500
other troops under Colonel Paul
Kane, will be testing similar
equipment in the calm sub-zero cold
at Fairbanks, Alaska.

There is still another task force
under Colonel Ralph W.
Broedlow who will lead his men to
carry on test manoeuvres in the
North Temperate Zone at Camp
McCoy, Wisconsin.

All these three are ordered into
action by the Army Ground Force
Headquarters to prepare American
defence on the Arctic frontiers if they
are ever threatened.

The manoeuvres are part of the
new global defence strategy which
the War Department has devised for
atomic age protection.—United Press.

SOVIET GESTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

members on the basis of these seven
proposals. Nevertheless, the United
Kingdom intends to act in future in
accordance with these principles as
far as within its power.

Dr Henrik Kauffmann, Denmark,
said his delegation was unable to
vote for the Australian resolution,
as no useful purpose would be
served by anything in the nature of
censure. "We do not believe in the
use of taking a vote which looks
like a line-up of group. Powers
against another this-up," he said.

The Philippines delegate, Dr
Mariano Cuenco, immediately
following Mr Vyshinsky, said: "The
Soviet delegate does not accept the
British proposals, but at the same
time moves a beautiful motion and
also an empty one. If there is
some doubt as to whether the
Charter be revised or not, the
speech just made by the Soviet
representative is the best proof and
justification for convening a General
Assembly with the purpose of
revising the Charter."

Senator Connally, United
States delegate, said mainly he
supported the Australian resolution,
but objected to its criticism of what
transpired in the past in the
Security Council. He said: "We
want peace with every nation. We
want peace with the United King-
dom and we want peace with the
Soviet Union."

Senator Connally added: "We
must either live in peace together
or march down the broad highway
that leads to hell."—United Press
and Reuter.

THE KOREAN ASSEMBLY

Seoul, Nov. 30.
Lt-Gen John Hodges, U.S. com-
mander in Korea, has set December
12 as the date for convening the
Interim Legislative Assembly and a
list of 45 selected members is
expected to be published within
three days.

Re-elections in Kangwondo and
Soul provinces will not be concluded
in time although the military
government insists it will not
prevent the convention of the
meeting.—United Press.

OBITUARY

LAM SIU WAN (Harry Jackson) of
Canton, P. O. Box 1, 123, 124, 125,
last night, funeral will leave the
Kowloon Hospital at 4 p.m. No
cremation by request.

Europe Looks
Forward To Good
Christmas

London, Dec. 1.
Europe is looking forward to
the best Christmas for seven
years, and although high prices
reign for virtually all requisites
for the festive season, the pros-
pect is that the first Christmas
free from the shadow of war
will see brighter hearths, better
toys, and more inviting foods.

From Brita, France, Italy and
occupied Germany, Associated Press
correspondents reported that while
the black market would continue to
benefit, the consumer would be able
to obtain something for the holiday
through legitimate channels.

Italy and France will be the best
off for luxury gifts, but at high
prices. In Germany, famed for its
Bavarian by fancies, the export
dollar obtain United States dollars
will still leave some toys for the
children.

In Britain, parents who spent the
war years searching frantically in
the toy shops now can buy toys of
pre-war quality, at post-war prices.
The toy industry, 100 per cent re-
crutated for the war effort, has less
than a year come back to normal
quicker than any other industry.

Many English children will be
playing Christmas morning with
their first well-made toys.

The same improvement is true
with gifts for grown-ups. Father
and mother, French perfume or
American costume jewellery if he is
willing to pay the luxury tax.

In Italy and France, the same
shopping situation is true, though
here the luxuries are more abun-
dant.

In Italy, inflation has reduced the
buying power of the average citizen,
and few can afford the ample gifts
on display.

The French can buy warm clothes,
which have not been in the shop
window until now.

Even in Germany, children look
forward to more presents, this
Christmas. Allied troops will pro-
vide toys, candy and soap.

Parties by United States occupation
troops are being planned for Italian
children, too.

In Britain, the controlled price for
turkeys will be reduced and there
are optimistic hopes for imports from
North America, Australia and Ar-
gentina. Plum puddings have been
exempted from rationing.

Frenchmen have a better chance
of a good Christmas dinner than for
several years. Hundreds of restau-
rants have re-opened in the Paris
area, many of them serving excellent
meals at moderate prices.

The food situation is better in
Italy and Germany. Grocery and
delicatessen stores are packed with
food in Rome, while in Berlin, the
ration is higher in the Anglo-
American zones than it has been
since the end of the war—1,550
calories a day for the normal con-
sumer, and for packages are arriv-
ing from abroad.

But the best news for Germans
is probably that he will this Christ-
mas have something to cook, his
rations on. There will be a ration of
coal and wood for heating purposes.
—Associated Press.

DUTCH CURE FOR
EUROPEAN ILLS

The Hague, Dec. 1.
An official Government state-
ment in Parliament on Satur-
day said a Western European
bloc would not ease the present
controversies and declared
German participation in such
a bloc would be improbable,
undesirable and dangerous.

The Dutch Government's declara-
tion was made in a written reply
to the recent parliamentary remarks
on foreign affairs.

The Government said it supported
the idea of collective security
embodied in the United Nations.

The statement continued that
Holland desired very close relations
with Belgium and Luxembourg,
especially in the economic field.

The nucleus of Europe's problems
to-day is Germany, added the state-
ment, which went on to disclose that
"agreement on many points of the
German problem" had been reached
between Holland and Belgium.—
United Press.

LIE'S CHAUFFEUR FINED

New Rochelle, N.Y., Nov. 30.
William Ranollo, chauffeur to
United Nations Secretary-General
Trygve Lie, pleaded guilty to a
speeding charge and paid a \$16 fine
to-day.

When first charged, the chauffeur
pleaded diplomatic immunity. Lie's
decision to withdraw the immunity
plea was made known by Frank
Begley, United Nations Security
Officer who appeared with Ranollo.
—Associated Press.

SMUGGLING OF SILVER

Shanghai, Nov. 30.
The fact that Chinese naval officers
and men have been indulging in
armed smuggling was brought to
light with the arrest of eight
suspects and the seizure of much
valuable cargo aboard a naval
craft, the "Ta Kung Pao" reported.

All were rounded up by Customs
officers who discovered seven bales of
cotton yarn, 200 bolls, embroidered
cloth and large quantities of silver.
—Associated Press.

Focal Point Of War
In China Moves To
Manchuria

Nanking, Dec. 1.
The focal point in China's civil war moved
northward into wintry Manchuria, as military
observers indicated that the first large-scale battles
were expected in the north-east provinces, rather
than around the Communist capital of Yenan.

With the return of Gen Tu Yu-ming to Mukden,
Chinese reports reaching Nanking again emphasised the
danger of general fighting breaking out in areas where
the Communists and Government troops have been spar-
ring without heavy engagements for many weeks.

The Hsin Min Pao said that
Communist forces massed in
Kirin province were making
repeated attacks on the pro-
vincial capital of the same name,
and at the same time, driving
against nearby Nunguan.

Reports from this source said that
Government units repulsed these
attacks and occupied Lanchow, 45
miles north-west of Changchun, fol-
lowing the capture of Fungchuan,
33 miles west of Nunguan. The
strength of the Communist forces in
the Nunguan area was estimated by
a Hsin Min Pao correspondent at
five divisions.

The newspaper said that the
Government countered this threat
by moving the 22nd Division and the
new Sixth Army into Changchun.

To Attack Harbin?
A Hsin Min Pao dispatch from
Peiping said that Government troops,
well equipped with winter clothing
and food, were being sent to Har-
bin to relieve any threat against
Changchun.

Reports that heavy Communist
troop concentrations, numbering up-
wards to 200,000 men, were moving
into position for attacks on the
Tientsin-Taiwan railroad, were pub-
lished by the Hsin Min Pao.

This newspaper, in a dispatch
from Tientsin, said that a false re-
port that 20,000 Communist troops
were moving into the city, was
against Tientsin caused American
troops there to install machine-guns
and station tanks along the main
highway.

Gen Liang Chih, Deputy garrison
commander, acted as host and also
headed the welcoming committee
which greeted Gen Chetiaikov as he
crossed the International Bridge and
entered Manchuria. The Soviet com-
mander was accompanied by one
colonel, one first lieutenant and two
interpreters.

Interviewed at the bridge, Gen
Chetiaikov said he would undertake
to assure the electric power supply
to Antung the source of which is
mainly in Shinghsu, Soviet head-
quarters town in Korea. He added:
"I hope this visit will help make Sino-
Soviet relations across the Yalu most
friendly."

Gen Chetiaikov's stay in Antung
lasted two and half hours during
which in addition to attending the
banquet he toured the town.—United
Press.

To Take Over Dairen?
Peiping, Nov. 30.
A spokesman of the Mukden office
of the Government's Ministry of For-
eign Affairs, denied to-day of receiv-
ing orders to begin negotiations with
the Soviet authorities for taking over
Dairen from the Soviet forces.

"Dairen is a Chinese
internal affairs," the spokesman said,
according to the Catholic newspaper,
Social Welfare. "If we go forward,
naturally we will notify the Soviet
authorities. At present we have not
received orders to start any negotia-
tions."—Associated Press.

U.S. FOREIGN
CREDIT

Washington, Nov. 30.
The Commerce Department said
to-day that foreign credit commit-
ments of the United States Govern-
ment now total about \$9,000,000,000,
although less than half of that
amount has been drawn upon.

The \$9,000,000,000 does not in-
clude \$500,000,000 in "financial aid"
granted to China in 1942 without any
specification as to the extent and
nature of repayment, or \$64,000,000
granted to American Republics.

The principal credits granted since
last June 30, when there were
\$2,401,000,000 in foreign commit-
ments outstanding and \$2,291,000,000
in authorizations which had not been
drawn upon, have gone to Britain
and the Philippines, the Commerce
Department said.—Associated Press.

JAP COLONEL CHARGED

Tokyo, Dec. 1.
Specifications charging a former
Japanese lieutenant colonel ordered
three unidentified American fliers
beheaded in the Celebes were signed
to-day by Alva C. Carpenter, head of
SCAP's legal section.

One-time Lt-Col. Sholchi Kado-
matu will face trial in Manila for
his war crime.

The alman were beheaded while
kneeling blindfolded before an open
grave, the prosecutor said.—Associ-
ated Press.

EX-POLICE CHIEF ILL

New York, Dec. 1.
Former New York City Police
Commissioner Lewis Valentine, who
has been ill since his return from
Japan last June where he supervised
reorganization of the police, is
critically ill in the Long Island
College hospital, from an inflamma-
tory condition of the liver.—Associ-
ated Press.

FORMOSAN KILLER

Chan Kam-tim, Formosan, having
been sentenced to death by the
Canton military court, was shot re-
cently at Lou Fa bridge, about five
miles north of the city.

Chan was an employee of the
Japanese Naval Force during the
war. He killed several Chinese and
sold opium in the occupied regions.

Paris Becomes
Black Marketeers'
Paradise

Paris, Nov. 29.
Post-war Paris has become the
black marketers' paradise.
Rationing is not sufficient to supply
their wants, and those wants are
many because they have suffered
deprivation too long. The result is
they go to the black market with a
devil-may-care nonchalance.

The average
Frenchman is that thrifty out of the
window. He is not interested in
saving money because he has no
confidence that the money will be
worth anything when he wants to
enjoy it. Despite his memories of
defeat and occupation, and not-
withstanding his scepticism as to the
future, the Frenchman is full of his
characteristic cheer and gaiety, and
this spirit contributes to the black
market.

A good black market dinner costs
a minimum equivalent of U.S.\$5, but
hundreds of restaurants are crowded.
Black market gasoline costs
U.S.\$2.50 per gallon and black
market tyres cost U.S.\$125 each.
Notwithstanding, the streets are
jammed with scurrying motorists
whose official ration is scarcely more
than a gallon a week.

Cigarettes As Currency

American cigarettes sell for 150
francs per package. At the legal
rate of exchange, that is about
U.S.\$1.30. Fourteen cigarettes cost 60
to 80 francs, four to five times the
legal price. And sales are brisk
because a month's legal ration is
exhausted after eight packages.

Cigarettes have, in fact, become
valuable currency. You can buy
things with them that the owner
would not part with for francs. A
taxi driver who refuses to drive to
distant points will readily change
his mind for a bribe of one or two
cigarettes. Shopkeepers will gladly
accept a carton of American cigarettes
in exchange for a bottle of Chanel
No. 5.

There is a spirited black market
demand for American money or
travellers' checks. One cannot walk
a block in any direction from the
Cafe de la Paix without being openly
approached by black market agents
offering 250 francs for an American
dollar. The legal rate of exchange
is 120 francs.

The American dollar is cherished
both because it is regarded as safer
security and because, routed through
black market channels, it will bring
imports not obtainable with francs.
—United Press.

U.S. WARNING

(Continued from Page 1)

cyanamide fertilizer was produced
at the Trostberg plant in Bavaria.
December, 1946: The first ship
carrying 1,500 tons of fertilizer for
the normal consumer. The final
agricultural production plan for
1946 was approved.

January, 1946: The first reparations
plant was dismantled. Food
imports from America for German
civilians arrived in Bremen. The
Americans submitted a plan for the
future level of German industry to
the Allied control authority. Inter-
national telegraph and telephone ser-
vice was reconnected.

February, 1946: The first com-
mercial export sales was concluded.
Arrangements were completed for
the first purchase of field and
vegetable seeds from the Soviet zone.
March, 1946: The four occupying
powers adopted a plan for post-war
German economy. The first pig iron
was produced in the American zone
at Weitzel, Greater Hesse. The first
cotton from the United States arrived
in Germany. The first reparations
shipment left for Russia.

Inland Waterway

April, 1946: The ration for normal
consumers in the American zone was
reduced to 1,275 calories per day. The
inland waterway transport system
was functioning normally. Inter-
national mail service between Ger-
many and foreign countries was
resumed. The first Soviet vessel
called at Bremen to transport
reparations equivalent to the Soviet
Union.

May, 1946: The ration for normal
consumers was reduced to 1,180
calories. An agreement was reached
for the sale of 30,000 heads of cattle
from the American zone to the Russian
zone and for the purchase of 7,000
tons of sugar and 6,000 tons of mo-
lasses, seeds and other agricultural
supplies from the Soviet zone.

June, 1946: The ration for normal
consumers in cities of over 20,000
was increased to 1,350 calories and
to 1,135 in sparser communities.
Record monthly imports of 164,000
long tons net of food were pro-
vided by the United States to feed
German civilians.

July, 1946: Gen. Joseph Mc-
Nerny, Military Governor, informed
the Allied Control Council that the
United States was willing to join
with any or all the other occupying
powers in treating the zones as an
economic unit. An inter-zonal trade
meeting was held between German
officials in the American and Brit-
ish zones. The British accepted the
American offer of economic unity.

German Participation

August, 1946: The U.S. secretary
of State, Mr. James Byrnes, stated,
"There should be changes" in the
level of industry agreed on by the
Allied Control Commission if Ger-
many is not to be administered as an
economic unit as the Potsdam
Agreement contemplated and re-
presenting the four zones met to
discuss price control.

September, 1946: German bi-
zonal agencies were formed for food,
agriculture, finance, communica-
tions, transportation and trade, and
for the zones.

October, 1946: The Allied control
authority agreed on the procedure
for liquidation of Germany's war
potential.

Cost of Reconstruction

Paris, Nov. 30.
The European Council of the
Jewish World Congress to-day
urged the big powers to debit Ger-
many's reparations for the re-
construction of Jewish life in
countries outside of Germany, par-
ticularly Palestine.

The Congress wants the grant to
be written into the German peace
treaty by the Big Four.—United
Press.

British Proposals

Hamburg, Dec. 2.
The British Military Government
announced yesterday that the Zonal
Advisory Council has made sweeping
proposals to alleviate growing distress
and lack of hope in the British zone
of Germany.

The recommendations, now being
considered by the Military Govern-
ment are: 1. drastic reduction of coal
and power exports to enable big in-
dustries to be restored; 2. suspension
of the dismantling, or closing down
of works; 3. provision for a means of
payment for imports; 4. the use of
materials "necessary to preserve the
life of the nation"; 5. the import of
fats to "save the population from
further starvation and achieve a
normal output of work."

The Council meeting, held from
November 27-29, also urged the re-
lease of prisoners of war, the opening
for foreign credits to revive economic
life, the supplying of fertilizer and
agricultural implements to farmers,
construction of a fishing fleet, and the
provision of domestic fuel.—
Associated Press.

ROOSEVELT
MEMORIAL
RESPONSE

London, Dec. 1.
Britons, from peers to chimney
sweeps, continued to pour
out their hearts and their
shillings to-day to the Franklin
Roosevelt Memorial Fund despite
the fact that the drive for funds
to raise a statute to the late
President closed a week ago.

The Memorial Committee hastily
closed the drive on Nov. 23 after
it became apparent that Britons in six
record-breaking days, had contrib-
uted far more than the \$600,000
sought for the memorial in Grosvenor
Square.

The committee headquarters in
Savoy Hotel was still counting let-
ters by the dozens to-day but the
height of the drive more than 15,000
letters with contributions of five shillings
arrived in a single day.

Mailed contributions actually
were in the minority. Still un-
tabulated are the thousands of per-
sons who handed in their five-
shilling contributions at booths in
subway stations, book stores and
other central points in token of their
thanks to the man who has come to
symbolize American help to Britain
in her darkest hour.

But it was the mailed contributions
that showed most clearly the esteem
with which Roosevelt is regarded by
the ordinary Briton. Nine out of
every 10 of the 50,000 letters so far
received included a personal tribute
to the late President.—United Press.

TRAITORS SENTENCED

Tientsin, Dec. 1.
Huang Ken-fa, former intelligence
agent for the Japanese Gendarmarie
in Liaoehing, was sentenced to death
by the local High Court yesterday for
treason. Huang was allegedly re-
sponsible for the arrest, torture and
death of many Chinese underground
workers during the war.

The High Court also imposed a
sentence of life imprisonment on
Chang Hsiao-pu, former Chairman
of the Advisory Committee to the
Tientsin City Government during the
war, for collaboration with the